than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

No subscriptions received on any other terms

MY DEAR FRIEND :- Strange and terrible events have passed in startling rapidity acress my individual path, as well as over the face of our beloved country, since last I scated myself to write to you. But I think no time or circumstances can make me forget the happy social communings we have held together, or induce me to doubt that they form a like agreeable chapter in your reminiscences of the past. This war, this cruel, bloody, unparalleled war, even yet in its monstrous enormity seen s like some hideous dream, or horrid night-mare, which a bright Spring sun will one day dispel. A country so prosperous, so bountifully endowed with every desirable good-combining such a variety of soil and productions, surely we might have supposed its every section, acknowledging a mutual dependence, would have been grappled together by books stronger than steel. What a change hath intolerant fanaticism wrought! The spirit manifesting itself in Millerism, Spiritualism, Freeloveism, in its wild delight upon the visit of every singer, and theatric, intellectual, titled, or pugilistic celebrity to their shores; in the voluminous records of murders, and obscene trials, colminated at last in Abolitionism, and an unbending determination to govern, at all hazards, every part of this fair land: What powers of argument and remonstrance were not exhausted? How our wisest and best men, in the true spirit of peace, bore invective, insolent sneers, and the derisive smile of contempt. Who does not yet remember how their bearts thrilled with surprised indignation at the contempt with which the olive branch of peace was met?

Who has not felt in their own hearts and homes the terrible storm of bloodshed and ruin that hath since prevailed? And yet who dares talk of submission or reconstruction, upon any terms ever suggested by the enemy's representatives. Our army, glorious in spirit as well as deeds, sending back words of comfort and good cheer from the midst of privations and dangers, should pour untold shame and confusion upon such craven souls. And how those dear, noble boys plead for cheerful tidings from friends, that they may bear up bravely under present inconveniences, trust God and look hopefully for better times.

I had three brothers at the commencement of this war. The eldest was discharged, a physical wreck, after but a few months' service, with no prospect of entire restoration to health. His negroes are gone, his provisions, horses and carts taken; his crockery and cooking utensils broken; his hogs, sheep, cattie and poultry killed The second has shared all the hardships of the 6th Va. Reg't., made one Maryland campaign barefoot, been an exile from home, wife and children since the evacuation of Norfolk: his negroes gone; his family broken up; his wife cursed; his childrens' lives threatened; yet, never has a murmur, a word of complaint occurred in his almost weekly letters to me. The third, upon the threshold of his youthful manhood, fell a victim to disease, ere his sword was stained with the invader's blood, and we laid him beside our dear step-mother's noble son, who had but eleven days before yielded his glorious young life before the murderous fire of Malvern Hill. With a beloved husband in the private ranks, a dear old father, son, and many friends exposed to the enemy's insults, I have never felt but that we were struggling for every principle, implanted by the Divine hand, which makes life valuable. "In God is our trust;" if this were engraven upon our hearts, as well as upon our national escutcheon-with such a cause, victory full and complete would surely be ours.

If never before, surely now we should rally with one mind to the support of our government; the encouragement of our noble President; the maintenance of our invincible army, and our provision for their needy families. Submission and reconstruction are synonymous with complete degradation; how we should spurn them, and turn our attention only to an honorable peace, based upon entire separation. Who can think of our armies, made up of our gallant husbands, brothers, sons, lovers, and friends, standing like a wall of adamant betwixt us and danger, exposed to summer's heat and winter's cold, oftimes without sufficient food, or comfortable clothing-the earth their bed, a knapsack their pillow, the sky their covering, keeping their ceaseless watch upon the borders of our country, and entertain a thought of deserting them, or the cause they have espoused? North Carolina women will never do it! Never! never! And when the tramp of hostile legions is heard, and their flaunting banners flung to the breeze, how do North Carolina soldiers deport themselves? Let the proud refrain of the poet answer: No fearing, no doubting these soldiers shall know,

When here stands their country, and yonder her

One look at the sun-one prayer to the sky-One glance where our banner floats glorious on

Then on, as the young lion bounds on his prey, With their arms flashing high, all their fears flung

They sleep like the thunderbolt over the main, They come back in glory, or they come not again."

God bless them, forever-our gallant, noble boys; and may they become as renowned for Christian virtue, as they have made themselves famous for invincible bravery. Slight striplings, the pride and hope of mothers' hearts, meridian manhood, silver-haired old age, look at them—the noble, self-sacrificing host, and catch the inspiration from them-better an honorable death, than an infamous

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

Substitute Decision.

CONSEDERATE STETES DISTRICT COURT-Before Judge J. D. Halyburton—February 14, 1864.—In the case of Josiah Biackburn, who sought to be discharged from the custody of the conscript officer at Camp Lee, upon the ground that he had furnished a substitute, who was now in the army, all the constitutional questions growing out of the repeal of the section of the conscript act allowing substitutes were argued at great length, and after full consideration, Judge Halburton delived, to-day, a long and able opinion, overruling all the objections to the late action of Congress placing men who have substitutes in the service, maintained the constitutionality of the act, and remauded Blackburn to the custody of the conscript

The Court thought that the constionality of the conscription law could hardly be regarded as an open question after the numerous cases in the various courts of the Confederacy in which its constitutionality has been recognized.

if not directly decided upon.

That if it were a new question, the Court would not prorounce the law to be unconsti-

tutional. That the Constitution expressly gave to Congress the authority to declare war, and raise and support armies, and to pass all laws which might be necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted; and that it would be unreasonable to suppose that those who made the Constitution intended to vest in Congress the power and the right, at its discretion, to put the country in a state of war with the most powerful nation, or with all the nations of the globe, and yet deny it the power to carry on such war, except with volunteers,

no matter what the exigency might be. That every line and word in the Constitution of the United States, from which the clause in the Constitution authorizing Congress to raise and support armies was copied was weighed and considered by the Conven-

tion which framed that Constitution. That we could not suppose that the plan "to raise and support armies" was used by the Convention inadvertently or incantiously. They knew that it was comprehensive enough to embrace the compulsory as well as the voluntary method of Paising armies; and it was very difficult, if not impossible, to believe that they would not have placed some restriction upon the method of raising armies, or limited the number or proportion of the ablebodied men of the country who could be put in the army, if they had designed to do so, or had not meant to avoid doing so.

That the right reserved to the States to appoint militia officers was not in conflict with the power to raise armies by conscription.

That the militia were the men liable to military duty, who were not in the regular army. When they entered the army they were no longer militia; and no longer to be commanded by State officers. This is too plain to be controverted, in reference to volunteers : and the rule must be the same with regard to men put in the army in any other way. When they are once placed lawfully in the army of the Confederacy, no matter in what way, they cease to be militia men.

If there could be no army except of volunteers, the States by forbidding, under a penalty, the enlistment of volunteers, might prevent the Confederate Government from raising an army at all; or even a single State, by pursuing such a course, might embarrass the

operations of the Government in time of war. That, as to the conscription of men who had already put in substituts under former laws, the Government could not be understood to have contracted with them not to require their services in any emergency.

The right to put in a substitute was merely a boon, a favor granted to individuals .-The government did not desire it. It was not at all for its benefit, nor done at its instance and request. It was done solely to accommodate the party putting in the substitute. Under these circumstances, it would surely be unreasonable, without express words to that effect, admitting of no other interpretation, to construe the agreement as one by which the government has bound itself, never in any exigency, to demand the services of the principal; or as any thing more than an agreement, if it can be called an agreement or contract at all, not to require his services under existing laws, and in the existing state of the country; not that the law will never be changed, whatever the necessity may be for it.

Such a contract as that last mentioned Congress have no power to make if they would. They can no more part with the power to require the service in the army, when the occasion demands it, of every able-bodied man in the community, than they can barter away the right to declare war, or to lay and collect

Suppose Congress were to enact that every man in the community, who would pay a consideration, should forever afterwards be exempt from military service, does any one pose for a moment that such a contract would be binding? That any future Congress, or the same Congress, could not repeal it after the consideration had been paid? And what difference of principle can there be, whether the consideration should be a pecuniary one, or in the shape of the services of some other man?

Congress is entrusted and invested by the Constitution with the authority to require the services of every man in the Confederacy. without any exception, except in certain cases pointed out by the Constitution itself, or necessarily implied in some of its provisions, and with this power and trust it is impossible for it to part. It may refuse to execute the power, as it may refuse to declare war, or to levy taxes; but the power to do so still remains,

and cannot be parted with. If, however, Congres might lawfully make such a contract, there is nothing in the Constitution which prohibits them from violating

The question of the right of Congress to pass any law impairing the obligations of its contracts is is one of morality and expediency. and not of Constitutional law: It cannot

therefore, properly be considered by the Courts. The Constitution forbids any State to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, but it does not forbid Congreso from deing so. It declares, it is true, that Congress shall pass no 'expost facto law," but this expression is copied from the Constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of the United States settled the meaning of these words in that Constitution not to be applicable except to riminal laws,

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1864.

This phrase, as we have said, was copied into our Constitution from the Constitution of the United States; and we cannot doubt that the framers of our Constitution were aware of the settled interpretation of it, and intended to adopt it in the sense in which it had been

If there could be a doubt about this, it would be removed by cumparing the claim of the Constitution of the Confederate States, which declares that no State shall pass any "ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts," with the clause which provides that Congress shall not pass any " ez property in slaves," leaving out the prohibition as to contracts. This would not have been done if they had intended to impose the same restriction on the powers. of Congress as on that of the States.

It is true that Congress can exercise those powers only which have been delegated to it; and that there is no delegation of any general power to impair or annul contracts.

But if in the excercise of a delegated power, as the power to take and support armies, it should thereby impair or annul some previous centract, there is nothing in the Constitution to-

Prevent it from doing so.
The Court concluded that neither the conscription law, nor the law placing in the military service of the Confederacy men who had furnished substitutes, was unconstitution ? and therefore that the petitioner, Blakburn, should be remanded into custody.

The above is a very imperfect sketch of the opinlon delivered by the Court in the case.

For The Confederate. Extract of a letter from a gallant soldier and officer, whose appreciation and co-operation we are glad to receive:

MURFREESBORO', February 23, 1864. MESERS EDITORS .- Enclosed I send you \$10, for which I desire you to send to my address a copy of your valuable journal. I have been fortunate enough to get hold of several numbers of your paper, and am so much pleased with the bold and fearless manner in which it denounces error and defends truth. that I cannot consent longer to remain off your subscription list. Continue to battle in the cause of the South as nobly and as ably as you have done thus far, and ere long your hearts will be animated and enlivened with the gladsome tidings of an honorable peacea peace unmixed with base submission to the Northern despot. Our future is indeed bright. We have "walked the wilderness with bleeding feet, but the promised land is near." After three years of unexampled hard ship and suffering, with the sad story of desolated cities, of wasted fields, of ruined families, of crippled fortunes and of broken hearts written upon every page of our short but eventful history, we stand forth to-day before the world, proudly trimphant. The spirit of our reteran army is stronger and more defiant to-day than ever before. Our brave boys want peace. They will hail with ineffable joy the dawning of the day when the din of cruel war shall be hushed-when the martial music of the fife and drum shall be suspereded by the sweet song of peace-when the march of armies shall give way to the march of industry and civilization-when spears shall be turned into pruning hooks and swords into ploughshares-when the Goddess of liberty, folding away the blood-stained banner of war, shall wear upon her wounded tosom the healing olive branch of peace. But they scorn and contemn a peace which will bring in its train shame and disgrace for themselves and their offspring. Sooner, by far, say they, let us die upon the tented field and leave war as our only legacy to our wives and little ones. than to wear the chains of slavery, now sought to be riveted upon our free limbs by the despot of the North. This is the spirit of the army. Oh! that it could diffuse itself

among the masses at home. AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA. - Vigilance of the Yankees .- The editor of the Atlanta Register has had an interview with a gentleman who has had occassion to frequently pass the Federal lines at various points. He informs the Register that he spent last week in fruitless endeavors to pass from Dalton into Tennessee. He says that it is utterly impossible to get beyond the Federal outposts. The main rords are not watched half so closely as the hidden paths through the woods and mountains, and sentinels are more numer woat night than in daylight. Such watchfulness has never been exercised by any Federal commander as by General Grant. Our friend says that surely some movment is contemplated by the enemy, the concealment of which is of the utmost importance.

He says that great numbers of Federal troops are being brought down the river on steamboats from Knoxville, while very few go that direction by railroad. An intelligent Union man, a citizen of east Tennessee, stated to our informant that Federal officers declared that the small pox would whip them if the rebels did not. The abandonment of most. of the country was for this reason a matter of necessity.

Unionists have suffered and lost as much by Federal highwaymen as Southerners .-The great mass of the people this side of Knoxville draw supplies from Federal commissaries. Thousands have gone into Kentucky and Middle Tennessee. East Tennessee was to be redeemed by the appearance of Federal armies. It is becomming an uninhabited barren waste. Disease, destitution, helpless poverty, and haggard want follow in the train of Union armies.

The following official dispatch has been received at the War Department in Rich-

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23, 2:15 P. M. To Gen. S. Cooper: The latest reports from Gen. Finegan give no particulars of the victory at Occum Pond, except that he has taken all of the enemy's artillery, some five or six hundred stand of small arms already collected, and that the road for three miles are strewed with the en-

emy's dead and wounded.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGABD. THE CASE OF MRS. ALLEN .- The Richmond Dispatch of Thursday, says the Grand Jury of the Confederate States Court yester-day returned a true bill of indictment against Mrs. Patterson Allen, charged with treasonable correspondence with the enemy. Her case is set for the March term of Judge Halyburton's Court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED .- A Good Mileh Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED TO RENT BY THE MONTH, A Kitchen in the immediate neighborhood of Kitchen in the immediate neighborho the Capitol. Communicate with Box 11, City Post Office, stating name, situation, terms, &c. 26-d3t

Notice. THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOCK

I ville Mining and Manufacturing Company will meet at the office of Kemp P. Bat'le, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th March, 1864, to or. ganize the Company.

By order of the Commissioners. 26-d5te

PERSONS BRINGING MONEY TO THIS office are hereby informed that none will be received, which is not assorted according to de-

nomination.

This rule is adopted as much to accommodate the public as to facilitate the business of the office.

Office hours from 19 A. M., to 3 P. M.

C. B. SARDINGE.

C. S. Depositary.

ost, between Rolesville and Raleigh. Blanket. A liberal reward will be paid if left with J. B. Neathery, at the Adjutant General's Feb. 23, 1864, -24-d3t*

For Sale. - One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. Apply to J. M. I.ITTLE, feb. 3, 1864 10 dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C

For Sale, Cotton, Tabacco and Land.— One hundred bales cotton well stored, on the Raleigh and Gaston Ralroad, 300 boxes manufactured tobacco, medium and fine grades; 30 hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 936 acres fine tobacco lands, over one half in original growth in Granville county: These sales are open for 30 days.

R. A. JENKINS,
Williamsboro', N. C.

Feb. 18, 1864-21-d t

Newspaper Establishment for Sale. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which enfitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.
The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses. Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment. For pr ce and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

Attention! Capitalists!!

A ment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of Application must be made forthwith, when more

full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with \$100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,

Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co. Releigh, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.—26 d6t Daily Progress, Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express. Richmond Dispatch. Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

\$100 Reward—Ranaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named AN-THONY. He is about 42 years of age, plack com plexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above roward of One Hundred Dellars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and con-

finement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES. Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864 .- 21-dtf

Office Southern Express Company, Ral-eigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN,

Office Southern Express Company, Au. gusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation. Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded

by this Company except under special contract. Superintend, and Acting President. A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag,t, Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.—A Tobacco Factory, Screws, Shapes, and other necessary fixtures; also, a lot of leose Tobacco. Will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bear Pond, between Kittrell's and Henderson, on Friday, the 26th inst., a lot containing an acre, more or less, on which is a Tobacco Factory, with two Screws and other necessary fixtures, together with a Blacksmith and Shoemsker's Shop.

Terms made known on day of sale.

J. D. C. & J. M. POOL. Kittrell's, Feb. 16, 1864. Large and Extensive Sale of Manufactured Tobacco at Auction.

BY R. A. YOUNG & BRO., PETERSBURG, VA. PANNILL & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH.

Iron Front, we will sell at Auction, Four or Five
Thousand packages of Manufactured Tobacco, of
all qualities and descriptions, embracing every
variety and style, including some of the most celebrated brands in the Confederacy. Particulars
as to brands, &c., at sale. Terms Cash.

\$300 Reward.--Ranaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negrees DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is two negrees—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not black—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.

23-d24t

CAIN & RUFFIN.

CAIN & RUFFIN. 23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN. Hillsboro', Orange county N. C. Feb. 19, 1864. DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two pollars per square of ten lines (or less) for sach insertion. Marriage hotices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exscuted at this Office with disputate, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Miscellaneous.

VOL I-No. 20.

Miscellaneous.

A named Meeting.—The next Assumate A. Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Hailroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,

The Unition to the end of the current term, Board per month (buy furnishing a pair cheets and blankets)

All in advance.

All in advance.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Address
Oaks, Orange, N. C

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh.
February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pes Nuts.
Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil us well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCM.

20-d3tawst

Wilmington lampal. Based of O. S.

Wilmington Journal Payetterme Conference, Rateigh Standard and Petersburg Register,

Gloves and Socks Wanted. -- I desire to purchase for the soldier, 10,000 pairs of cloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be

Bank of Washington-at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockhol-ders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tar-

boro' on Wednesday, Merch 16th, preximo. A

general attendance is carnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Oxford Female College. The twenty-sixth session began on Menday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.

Notice. On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c.,

ed free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,

HILLS BORO' MILITARY ACADEMY ...

The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1804.

LIOTEL FOR SALE .-- JOFFER AT PRI

Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.

Drinting, Bluding, Paper, etc .-- Having

C., had removed our machinery from Charleston

we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Rail-

road Officers. and the public, that we are as well

prepared as before the war to execute all orders in

our line. We have been importing from Europe

largely of articles used in our business, and nou

have on hand a stock consisting in part of the fol-

BLUE, AND BUFF.

PAPER.

200 BEAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP

WRITING. 200 REAMC ENGLISH ROYAL-WHITE,

AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST.

500-REAMS WHITE AND, BLUE ENGLISH

1,000 REAMS WRITE AND BLUE ENG

LISH AND FRENCH LETTER. 1,000 GEAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL)

2.000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE.
ALSO, BLOTTING, COPYIN J, AND DO-

7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Scaling Wax, Ink,

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF

Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super

Royal and Imperial not yet arrived, which we

are prepared to manufacture into any kind of

We are now opening the above valuable stock,

and advise our old customers, and all others in

want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock

may be so much broken as to prevent us from fill-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTIL

LERY DRILL," by Lieut. Col. R. S. Andrews, Army of Northern Virginiz, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book

is published under instructions of the Ordnance

Department, C. S. A., and should be in the

hands of every Artillery officer. Price \$4, one

IN PRESS.

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED:

"GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and

Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter.

Edited by Gen. THOMAS' JORDAN, Chief of Gen.

Beauregard's Staff. Price \$5, one third off to

the trade.

"CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLM, Surgeon C. S. A., superbly illustrated.

"MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY SCIENCE" translated from the French, by Col. Frank Shaller, C. S. A., with notes by the editor. Illustrated.

the editor. Illustrated.
"PHILIP." a new Novel, by Wm. H. TEACKERY
(lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with
portrait of the author and other engravings.

"OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning

the youth of our country.

French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirely out of print, and much needed by

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and

Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Socie-

ty," with several works for other Societies and Publisher s.

Having arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to continue the publication of Military, School, and

ost certificate of Stock...The undersigned has lost the following Certificate:
No. 1365 for \$3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued
to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C.

Every person is forbidden to purchase the same
as application will be made for its renewal.
3-wlm.

DAVID OUTLAW.

Medical Director's Office, General Hes-pitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.— All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any author-ity to give certificates of disability for Furlough

or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars ppointed Medical Examining Beards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

18-3aw4t

P. E. HINES, Surgion, Medical Director:

Soldiers' Furlough.

Near So. Ca. R. R. Depot, Columbia, S. C.

other useful books.

EVANS & COGSWELL,

NOW READY

1,000,000 ASSORTED ENVELOPES.

and almost all articles of Stationery.

ing them properly.

third off to the trade.

constructed a large building in Columbia, H.

For circulars and information apoly to

Hillebore', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863 .- d3m.

Tuition in each school \$50.
Piane rent \$15. No extra charges.
Board varies with provisions.

EDWARD WARBEN.

Surgeon General, N. C.

J. II. MILLS.

Oxford, N. C.

Surg-Gen'l N. C.

copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

thankfully received.

14-d3tawtd

ed free of charge. Dec. 22, 1853-d3m

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1964.

A LOT OF VERY FINE CHEWING TOBAC27 det*

TOWNERS TOWLES'...

Headquarters 3d N. C. Cavalry, Near Kinston, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1864.

THE Divines of the State of North Carolina, are carnestly solicited to visit the 41st N. C. T., (3d Cavalry.) stationed near Kinston.

They will be liberally remunerated for their ser-

Notice of the intention of any one to comply with this call, addressed to the Commanding Officer of this Regiment, will receive prompt attention, and each one will be informed of the date his visit will be expected. JNO. A. BAKER, Col.

RECRUITS UNDER 18 WANTED. A FEW more recruits under 18 warr, can be A received in Capt. Galloway's Company, by reporting themselves on or before the 1st day of March. This Company is organized under a special order from the Secretary of War, for local daty at Salisbery, N. C.

W. R. SNEAD.

Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 20.—26 d4t Notice.-- Alimited number of recruits will be received in the let N. C. Cavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be furnished. For further in ormation as to companies, Ac., apply to Col Mallett. commanding Conscript Camp at Baleigh

By order Col. W. H. CHEEK, Comd'g. Gro. S. Deway, Ad'jt.

Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

THE asnexed order from Adjutant and Inspec-ter General's Office, is published for the in-formation of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant: E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

Aps't and Inspector Gun'as Opeler, Richmond, Jan. 3, 1864.

General Orders,

No. 2. }
For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to Enrolled Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the ser vice intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, od faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as tit subjects for complaints. S. COOPER, By order.

Conscript office; Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or de-

tail much unnecessary delay in the investigation

of their claims. By order of the Commandant. E. J. HARDIN, Adg't

NOTICE. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,)

WAR DEP'T BURBAU OF COMMUNITIES, RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 29, 1864, Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant 200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer." 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power, to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation, under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official change's to this Bureau. All such applicat ons addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be retu ned for local investigation, and the applicante will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged

Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officere, and of the Commendant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this actice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

[Signed] COL. PRESTON, Supe C. B. Deprield,

A. A. G. Ef Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Jonal Salisbary Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville N. ws, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicale, Christein Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Sortherner, copy one

Confederate States of America, Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of elaves employed as laborers on the land defences near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on, the second floor of the building next above Mearca'

Drug Store, Market Street,
Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their eignstures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed be-fore a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

of _____, do hereby appoint _____,

my trde and lawful Agent to sign re-

Witness, my hand and seal, at ---, this -day of ____, 186 . (Signed in duplicate.)

The signatures of colored persons should be witessed by three witnesses. There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be Attorney for each mouth.

had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,

Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

Fajetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-vember 12, 1963. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, I vember 12, 1843. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conservine will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-epread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. dos 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

By the Month, Daily board do Transient, per day jan 16-dly

\$150 \$ 12

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or listeen purs old, to cut wood, run

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, | Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORNAN & Co.

MONDAY February 29, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

The Carrency Bill.

The action of this bill will be prompt and rapid, as it should be. The more speedy the absorption, the sooner prices will diminish, the flow of trade become healthy, and the Government credit be established. We Lave not one word to say to merchants who feel inclined to close their doors, and wait-but to the farmer who may not have the means of fully investigating the matter, we would offer a few words of friendly advice.

These producers have made a great mistake that they have not pressed their commodities to market to availed themselves of high prices when currency was redundant; but they will commit a wider mistake if they hold on now, The shortness of time allowed for funding cuts down opportunity for panic and speculation-the inconveniencies to the public runs through so limited a period that it very few eases, comparatively, can pressure be put upon necessity: Until the first of April, is allowed to fund all Treasury notes bearing no interest above the denomination of five dollars. The funding will be in bonds drawing four percent. interest-which bonds will be receivable for public dues just as the new currency contemplated to be issued, and will thus stand upon a value with that currency in the market, dollar for dollar, for the reason that the taxes to be collected will require the whole amount of the present currency to be absorbed in this way--while the new issue exchanged for old notes not funded, will make the future cur-

The only difference made between the one hundred dollar notes and those between five and a hundred, is-

First.—The hundred dollar notes shall be receivable in the payment of public dues after the first of April.

Second-Ten per cent. per month is taxed upon them, in addition to the 331 on all notes above five dollars.

Third-Sail notes shall not be exchanged for the new notes to be issued.

On notes of other denominations above five dollars, except in the instance above recited. if not funded before the first April, a tax of 331 per cent. attaches.

At this discount they may be funded, or exchanged, or used in the payment of public dues until the first of January, 1865, when all remaining out-standing, above five dollars, will be taxed one hundred per cent., which, as Mr. Mantellini says, is "demnition crushing." . The tax feature of this bill-for both bills may be taken for one-is by no means so heavy as one might suppose, when consideration is taken of the fact, that the tax is receivable in depreciated enrrency, the value of which is to be measured by its relation with gold, or with the productions of the coun-

For example-ay the tax on Real Estate is one-half of one per cent (fifty cents in the hundred dollars value:) This Confederate tax is five dollars to the hundred-brt the fifty cents in gold is worth ten dollars; so measured by gold, the tax only amounts to one-fourth of one per cent., or twenty-five cents upon the hundred dollars worth. Or. if the measure of value be the productions of the country, unaffected by hearding and scarcity, and the result will be near the same .-The tax by neither measure will reach to more than fifty cents in gold.

So as to the funding and exchange. There is no semblance of wrong or repudiation .-The currency by other causes than the action of Government-causes originating with the people themselves-had become depreciated and of diminished value. The act of C ngress substitutes for this bulk of paper of less value, a currency of diminished compass of equal worth with the larger bulk. The man of to-morrow with two hundred dollars, will buy as much as to-day he can purchase for three; and as money is only valuable for what it can buy he will be as rich a man then as he is now. Not an iota of property will be taken from him. The present general currency being about \$775,000,000-the absorption by taxation and funding will leave only in circulation about two hundred millions -to be exchanged. With this reduction of the currency, will be sure to come a diminution of prices. Heretofore, money being abundant, the seller was independent. He neither needed to seek a purchaser nor chaffer for a bargain. If his price was not paid down, he could afford to wait-for in a few moments another customer loaded down with currencywas sure to present himself. But now, when money will no longer be a drug, but a scarcity, and a necessity, produce and goods will have to come out to meet it. The holders of them will be obliged to have it, and the man who has money will be able to say what he is willing to give, without the apprehension that the seller will turn around and dispose of the article before his eyes at a higher price.

The Government has thrown the shield of its integrity and good faith over the monetary interests of the nation. Its legislation will compel confidence; and abroad, its effect must be beneficial, for it will show legislation bold enough to meet the emergency, and a people patriotic enough to submit.

The Certainty of the Law.

Congress had a great anxiety to pass a law to prevent Principals who have heretofore furnished substitutes, from availing themselves of any means to avoid the service.

To ensure this, Congress set about to suspend the privilege of "Habeas Corpus," and for fear that it might lack astuteness to furnish a phrase broad enough to cover the case, it was suggested to have this done by some competent person.

Accordingly, it was given to one of the most learned men of the Confederacy-a jurist of ripe maturity - profound judgment -excellent scholarship and of practical intelligence, to draw the bill. Time, labor and skill were bestowed in the preparation, and it was completed -Among other things the bill recited: "That "during the present invasion . . the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in cases of desertions, or encouraging desertions, of harboring deserters, and of

ATTEMPTS to avoid military service." The draftsman intended to cover the case of a Principal seeking to avoid the service, by obtaining a judicial discharge. He used the language with this purpose. He thought he used the right language. Congress intended it -it so voted. No member of Congress says otherwise. Yet Judge Pearson says that this is not the meaning of it at all-and the eminent author of the bill and Congress don't know their own mind; and did not mean any such thing. That if a man, being a principal, who has been expressly put in the army by act of Congress, shall employ a lawyer, take out a Habeas Corpus, and apply for a discharge-that all this is no attempt at all to avoid the service. Indeed, it is supposed that the Judge conconsiders this to be rather an earnest effort to get into the service. Common sense men would say: well, if that ain't an attempt to avoid the service-then when a man is indicted for murder, and fees a lawyer, and summons his witnesses and picks his jury, this is no ATTEMPT on his part to AVOID hanging.

Yet. Judge Pearson says so-and men, women and children in North Carolina must acquiesce in this new interpretation of language, or differ from this lexicographer-at once so eminent and sa quaint. .

The subject is susceptible of further expansion, and we shall recur to it again.

A Poultry Yard. If any Judge in North Carolina shall inwhich suspends the writ of Habeas Corpus

sist upon holding that the act of Congress in "ALL attempts to avoid the service," did not mean to apply to the case of principals of substitutes, who seek the writ of Habeas Corpus to keep from going in; and such Judge shall further decide that the act conscribing principals is unconstitutional and void-that Judge will be at once, and ipso fucto, matamorphosed into a setting hen, whose only and constant occupation will be to batch out great broods of Exempts-all roosterschanticleers,-of every breed, and plumage, and discription-dominicas, rose combs, rumplessses, bantams and shanghais. These fowls will rocst on every visible eminence, and flap their wings and crow till the very air will be vociferous with their gallant defiances. They will strut and tread the streets, with as much assurance as if they were veritable "cocks of the walk." Nor would this propagation of home poultry stop here. Every egg laid in Virginia, Georgia, Scuth Carolina and Alabama, will be carefully brought over he e, for there will be no setting hen in any of those States-and our hen will have all this additional hatching under her wings. Nor will it be confined to chickens, but the State will be overrun also with drakes. goblers and ganders, converting the fair fields of North Caro ina into an immense poultry yard—and exemplifying the old song—

When our grand mother's hens would lay, They would hatch their chickens in the natural way.
Fondly setting on and sticking,
Till every egg brought out a chicken.
But her's a man who swears and vows, and De can hatch his eggs all by the thousand,

All by steam which fast produces, He'll fill our State with turkeys and gooses. We have often heard of a persons "feathering his nest"-but if such a Judge as we have described, f-athers his nest, we rather think it will be with percupine quills-whose prick will make a fretfil sore for many a day to

A Significant Article.

The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday has a lengthy article-five columns-concerning foreign affairs, in which the Confederate Govment is most prominently interested. The Sentinel says it was translated for its columns from La Patrie, a semi-official organ of the Emperor Napoleon. It was presented in that, paper very prominently, and double-leaded: and it is not unwarrantable to suppose that it indicates the drift of French views and policy.

The analogy which the gifted writer draws between the positions and course of the Muscovite despotism, under the Czar, and the Yaukee despotism, under a President, is both truthful and striking. The extremes of democracy and of absolutism have met and embraced; and the United States and Russia stand forth this day before the world sworn and especial friends, and pursuing the same tyrannical ends by the same revolting means.

The purpose of these two powers -the one in Europe and the other in America-are shown to be abhorrent and dangerous; and it is affirmed to be the duty of France and other nations, to make opposition to them, in their own interest as well as that of humanity. Poland must be rescued and saved in Europe, and the Confederate States in America, lest the lawless and ambitious despots of the two hemispheres bring the liberties and repose of

the whole world in peril. The Confederate reader will be struck and gratified with accurate knowledge of our affairs, which, on many points, this article exhibits; and, apart from the probability of its official inspiration, and the consequence due to it on this account, will have rarely pursued a more interesting disquisition.

It is said that an arrangement was made between Chief Justice Pearson and Governor Bregg, who represented the Confederate Government in the case of Walton, the PRINGIPAL, heard at Salisbury last week, that the case might be taken by writ of "certiorari "to the Supreme Court, at its June term, for argument before and decision by the full court. In the mean time the parties before 'Judge Pearson were severally recognized in the sum of \$1000, to report themselves to the enrolling officer of their county or district, within three days after the decision in the case of Walton is made known to them."

We have heard that Governor Bragg made an able and conclusive argument in the case of Walton, but of course if any arrangement were entered into by him, it was to depend upon the sanction of the Government.

It is perfectly-certain that the Government cannot wait until June to obtain these conscripts, and at the same time proceed to exact their service in other States. If the Legislature at its last session had been impressible to any common sense appeal to them, they would have heeded the recommendation of Governor Vance, and made provision for a call of the Supreme Court in order to meet this very ane ticipated emergency. But that useful body was engaged in belaboring the Confederate Govern ment during the day, and in holding questionable caucuses at night, and could find no time to devote to such small matters as a recommendation from the Governor. The result is, that by the criminal neglect of the Legislature and the extraordinary conclusion to which Judge Pearsen has arrived, the State is placed in a most dangerous delemma.

Before the decision of this case in June, the very necessity for these men will arise:-Indeed it can hardly be estimated how great the importance of their immediate presence in

the army. It is very clear to any observing mind, that the crisis of the Confederacy is here, now, right upon us-face to face. If the army can hold its own, or achieve a decided victory-if we can escape any lamentable disaster before June, it is evident that recognition is certain. and our independence established. This flows from a train of events not neces-

sary here to recite. But the fact is so-that recognition and certain success attend upon our holding our own or gaining victories be fore midsummer. It would be suicide in the Government to neglect any means to secure this grand result. It would be madness in the people to relax any effort to attain it. There are enough principals in North Carolina to turn a battle either at Dalton or on the Rapidan. We understand ninety were recognized at Salisbury, and industrious lawyers are working up habeas corpuses by the thousandall to be presented for decision at June .-While one Judge in North Carolina and the attendant attorney are recognizing these principals in their " attempt to avoid the service," the nation may fail of recognition from this very fact. It were idle to suppose that the Government can enter into any such arrangement-though with Governor Bragg it it was all he could do. Indeed, it is surmised that Col. Mallet has already received his orders to proceed and hold his enrolled conscripts; and not to allow any habeas corpus to interfere with or retard him. If this be so, we apprehend that Col. Mallett, who is not only a most capable and faithful officer, but also a most cautious and discret one-will endeavor to come to a speedy and direct understanding with Governor Vance, in order to prevent the posibility of collision. This being done, the work will go immediately on. We have heard that Governor Vance at Statesville urged the vigorous prosecution of the war in the most glowing terms. The Governor possesses the power of language wonderfully, and it would be anticipating trouble to apprehend that a vine so prolific in blossoms, will not be abundant in fruits. For ourselves we have no fear. The luscious grapes from this fruitful vine are even now melting in our mouth, and wa would say to the soldiers who are watching the Governor with an intense anxiety, just BE-GINNING Now to be a little painful—be patient yet a little longer. Rest assured, the Governor will not stand between the army and any man liable to duty. He will not claim as State officers any but those absolutely essential. He will, if he bas to take off the skirts of his coat cut loose from militia and Home Guard officers Mayors Town Commissioners, Justices, Constables and Principals, and thus fill the ARMY.

Dr. Hoge's Lectures.

We learn that the Lectures, by Dr. Moses D. Hoge, will be delivered in the Baptist Church in this city, on this and to-morrow evenings-the proceeds of the Lectures to be appropriated for the benefit of the Poor of this community.

Dr. Hoge is well known as one of the most gifted speakers in this country; his Lectures will, without doubt, be of the highest order, and should certainly fill the spacious Church with an appreciative audience.

Dr. Hoge preached two Sermons in this city on Sunday, to large audiences-which for intellectual strength and deep and fervid religious sentiment and feeling, we have never

MOBILE. - Now that Sherman's force is dispersed or withdrawn, there appears to be but little anxiety as to anything Farragut may accomplish with his fleet off Mobile. He would find it very difficult to get his vessels through the shallow waters of the passes and the forts. 'The Mobile Register remarks: "His 'Hartford frigates' and his monitors can have no 'place in the picture,' and we have nets enough set for his smaller crafts. He must come here, then, with a large army, and he must come to encounter the best Confederate troops behind the best and strongest works that have ever been erected in the

South."-Richmond Examiner.

Governor Vance: Having understood from good authority that the Speeches of G vernor Vance at

Wilkesboro' and Statesville had been reportedin full, we expected ere this to find them published in some of our exchanges. In this we have been disapp inted. We find, however, a brief account of the Statesville speech in the Charlotte Bulletin, which we copy below:

Gov. Vance's Speech at Statesville. Mr. EDITOR :- By the arragements of the the trains on the Western Railroad, and on the Atlantic & Tennessee Railroad, a large addition to the immense outpeuring of the eitizens of Iredell county was present at Statesville to-day, to hear the address of Gov. Vance; and the heart of every true man was filled with pride to listen to the bold, frank and patriotic sentiments, delivered in that style of eloquence peculiar to our noble Governor. He spoke two hours and a half, and devoted almost his entire speech to the proposed Convention. I cannot in a short note give a synopsis of his arguments, but when I dell you that his every utterance was in opposition to that nefarious measure, and that he presented and argued in it every possible manner in which it could affect the State of North Carolina, you will know that under his great power as a public speaker, every heart in which there was a lingering spark of patriotism, was made to glow with new zell for our cause and our country. In considering this question, the first posi-

Convention now declare that it was not their purpose to have the State withdrawn from the Confederacy, that if one should be called and organized in a constitutional manner, its members would have to swear to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, and that if it should pass an ordinance of secession its members would be guilty of treason and perjury, as the peace making power has been transferred to the Confederate Government, and it only has the power to negotiate for peace. But if it was not for the purpose of secession, no one could understand for what it could assemble. If it was, a- was suspected, for the purpose of withdrawing the State from the Confederacy, and it should form an independent Government, separate from both the beligerents, he showed that it would still be in rebellion to the Lincoln Government and that the war against the State would by necessarily continued with unabated ferocity. and that being between the capital of th Confederacy and the other States belonging t it; South, the Confederate Government woul be compelled to have free communicatio acress it by the two lines of Railroad over which the supplies of Gen. Lee's army is no transported, and that thes, instead of being engaged in one war, the State would be involved in two. That if the Convention shoul; ithdraw the State from its present associated tion and unite with the Lincoln Governmen the armies of the Confederacy would be compelled to occupy the State, and Lincoln's hordes would be transferred to it, and thus !: would be made the field of strife, and its fare would be devastation and ruin. He said that f either course were adopted by the Stay Convention, that it would be the duty of the Governor to issue orders for the troops of the State, in the field, to immediately withdray from the ranks of their comrades, and eith ? repair to their own State, or to cross over till Rappahannock and fall into line with the troops of our enemies, and turn their bayonet against the bosoms of those who had heret .. stood by their sides in scores of dangers and

The Governor most happily illustrat; I what would be the fate of the State of North Carolina, by referring to the present dow; trodden condition of Kentucky, which free 1 the begining of the war had attempted to 11 main neutral, He showed in his most hap . manner, what we could expect in the shape of peace by negotiation, from the publish 1 terms of Lincoln, read from a Northern pagir an account of the manner in which Beaufort, in South Carolina, had been laid off into twer ! 7 acre lots and sold at public auction and w.s purchased mostly by negroes, as an illustry . tion of the disposition of the lands of the State under Lincoln authority, with the ext tence of his various proclamations in rega, 1

The Governor was powerful in his arg; ments and most happy in his illustrations . -He declared that he had never been a sectisionist, that he adhered to the old Unit until driven from it by Liucoln's proclam, tion, but that now he was in a different Go ernment, and that his whole energy and eff; t should be to sustain it—that there was to hope of peace except in the success of arms -that history no where recorded that an effict similar to ours had ever resulted in peace ty reconstruction. He assured his audier e hat there was not a doubt but success would attend our struggle, unless we at home should defeat it, and referred to what we had achie ed since the commencement of this struggit,

as a reason for his faith. I remain yo rs, very respectfully, X.

For The Confederate. The Last Song of the Dying Swan.

We clip the following, beautiful song from the last No. of the Standard. What a pit . that its editorials had not always breatled such hopeful and joyous patriotism! Vie can forgive that paper much, for so brillia it a gem. The writer will excuse a few alte: 1tions, which do not however, change the ser; iment:

> All hail to our Banner, So gloriously bright! No cloud can obscure its
> Pure beautiful light.
> Its folds are now waving
> Over many a field, And the heroes are fighting Who never will yield.

CHORUS: Then three cheers for our Banner, Hurrab! boys, hurrah! All hail to our Banner, Forever and aye!

Our glorious Banner !
Ot! long shall it wave,
When the heroes who raised it
Shall sleep in their grave.
'Tis the symbol of freedom,
The emblem of love,
And Heaven will bless it With smiles from above.

So gloriously bright, The war clouds can never Obscure its pure light, The heroes by thousands On every field Are dying for freedom, They never will yield. CHORUS:
Then three cheers for our Banner,
Hurrah! boys, hurrah!
All hall to our Banner,
Forever and aye!

Then three cheers for our Banner,

The standing offer for volunteers in New York advertisements is \$852, and this is ea ily raised to \$1,000 Lincoln's 500,000 mrn, therefore, will only cost, for bounty alone

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entend according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASBER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 26. Read Quarters in front of Dalton. - The situation remains unchanged-enemy in our front in force—their lines are still distinctly seen from our signal stations. Rifle skirmishing at long range this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy have disappeared from our front retiring towards Chattanooga, with Wheeler in pursuit. A dispatch from him, 13 miles this side of Ringgold, announces the capture of several prisoners. The Yankee force is commanded by Gen. Palmer.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 26. Yesterday Stewart's and Stephenson's division, did the principal fighting. Breckinridge's old division partly engaged the enemy and repulsed him everywhere, when they fell back on our right. Some skirmishing in the centre to day .-I'wo Yankee mounted regiments, supported by an infantry division, attempted to flank on our left, and occupied the gap three miles from Dalton on the new Lafayette road last night. Brigadier General Smith's Texas brigade drove them-out this morning. By the hospital record, our loss in wounded was 157, including Col. Curtis of the 41st Ga., three Lts. in Griffice's 6th Confederate Cavalry, Lindsay of the 6th N. C. co A, and Nisbet's 34th Ga., co. K. Number killed only 6 or 10. No. of Yankees captured 35, including a Lt. Col., one surgeon, and 8 of their wounded. Yankee loss otherwise not known, but much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general en. gagement. There is an apprehension of the cnemy's retreat to-night.

-[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

TUNNEL HILL, via DALTON, Feb. 27. The enemy passed through here last night about twelve o'clock, and probably will not make a stand this side of Chickamauga. One division of Mindman's corps has reached this place. Our winter cabins at Tunnel Hill were not destroyed by the Federals. Several unburied Yankees left on the field. Our cavalry and skirmishers advancing. All signs of a general engagement has disappeared.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 27. Nashville papers of the 23d have been received They say that it is reported in Chattaneoga that Johnston has advanced from Dalton and his lines thrown forward ten miles. A dispatch from had been received that the rebels, supposed to be Roddy, attempted to cross the Tennessee river at three fords, but were driven back by Dedge's treops. Swarms of guerrillas were reported in the vicinity of Cairo, Ill., burning cotten-gins.-The Federal force at Vidalia were recently attacked and driven back by Dick Taylor, but the gunboats came to their relief and scattered the rebels-The Nashville Union of the 23d says : Longstreet has returned from East Tennessee, but is strength ening his position, and that he is not such a feel as to abandon East Tennessee, the only stragetic point from which the rebels can operate success fully during the Spring campaign. Mercer, of the Nashville Times, contradicts the reported death of Brownlew. Ex-Representative Bowling, of La., died in Washington on the 10th.

Foreign advices by the Africa reached New York on the 21st. In the House of Lords, Earl Derby denounced the foreign policy of the government, contending that it was imperious and humiliating to England. The rejection of Napoleou's proposition for European Congress, and of his invitation to recognize the Confederate States, were severely referred to. Lord Manners expressed the hope that the government would lose no opportunity of giving friendly advice to the American beligerents, with a view to ending the bloody contest.

[SIXTH DISPATCH.]

DALTON, Feb. 27. All Thursday night the enemy was occu pied in removing their dead and wounded. Their loss is heavy: They fell back yesterday two or three miles; this afternoon four or five miles beyond Tunnell Hill. Wheeler is still pursuing. They robbed the citizens of Tunnell Hill and burnt several houses. Patton Anderson and Bates have been appointed Major Generals.

From East Tennessee.

GREENEVILLE, Feb. 27.

Gen. W. E. Johns captured on the 22d, at Wy man's Mills, 5 miles east of Cumberland Gap. 256 Yankees and thirteen negroes. Our loss, three killed and three wounded. The enemy lost five killed. and many wounded, among the latter, Lt. Col. R. A. Davis, of the 11th Tenn Federals, who was in command of the camp.

From Richmond --- Heavy Funding.

Funding progresses freely in this city, but it is certain that many millons of dollars will be ex cluded for want of time to count the notes at the various Depositories before 1st April. The issue of one hundred dollar notes from the treasury has been suspended—the issue of other denominations continues as heretofore, except that small notes are not issued so freely. The new currency will embrace all denominations now in circulation.

The decline in tobacco reported yesterday was chiefly on medium and low grades, Prices in fine not materially lower.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 27.

A Yankee picket boat containing one officer and five men, was captured last night by our naval picket boat commanded by Boatswain Smith. The prisoners have arrived in the city, and state that the vessel sunk off the harbor and reported lost in the gale, was the sloep of war Housatonic. carrying twelve guas and three hundred men, and that she was blown up by our torpedo boat -the whole stern was blown off. Five men were lost, all others saved. The torpedo boat was commanded by Lt. Dixon of Mobile.

The enemy continue to shell the city [SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28. Two hundred and fifty shells were fired at the City during Saturday and Sunday. Nothing else

From Georgia.

MACON, Feb. 27.

Governor Brown has this day issued his Proclamation, convening the Legislature in special sescion on the 10th of March.

The following telegram were received ton late for our Western Mails on Saturday, and we republish them to-day fort'e benefit f our Western sub-cribers.

> Glorious News-frem Mississippi. DEMOPOLIS, Feb. 26.

Later intelligence from Mississippi says-Gen. Forrest's loss during the recent engagements near Okalens, did not exceed two thousand, while the enemy's loss is estimated at 6,000.

Later in the evening of the 22d, the latter formed three separate lines and made a desperate stand-made three sabre charges on horsebackeach recoiled and were driven back with great slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were captured. The roads are lined with sutlers' stores thrown away, dead horses and Yankees.

Next morning, Gen. Forrest's command were too tired to continue pursuit, and Gen. Gholson. with six or seven hundred State troops arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands. Among our wounded is Col. Barton, of Bell's brigade, severely in the breast. Ghe'son captured many prisoners, small arms, sabres, saddles, &c., and was pursuing their routed and scattered comrades about Pontotoc.

Gen. Forrest had two horses killed under him. He killed twe Yankees with his sabre. We lost as many officers as men killed. Sherman's advance had reached Pearl river.

The French Rebel Fleet in China. [Correspondence of the New York Times: .

Paris, January 26, 1864. The Moniteur de l'Armes, the official military paper of the French Government, contains a paragraph in its issue of the 21st instant, which, I am told, was inserted by superior order, and which conceals, under a simple form, an evil design against the Government of the Unite! States. The paragraph reads thus:

'CHINA. - Our private correspondence from China is to the 12th December. By it we learn that the officers of the English navy who had broken their engagement and left for Bombay, taking with them the war vessels constructed in the ports o' Great Britian on Chinese account. The Chinese Government, in this dilemma, ordered to be bought in America a certain number of gunboats, which are to arrive about the middle of February at Petchisli, and which are to be used in the blockade of Nankin. It was decided that several other vessels should be ordered from the private shipbuilders of France. Among these ressels are two cuirassed frigates which ure to form the basis of the new Chinese fleet."

The work on the Confederate vessels at Bordeaux and Nantes goes on, and the inoffensive looking note of the Moniteur de l' Armee is said to be intended to prepare the way for the sortie of these vessels when finished. If the vessels, by any successful dodge, should et into the hands of the Confederate agents the French Government can point to the official army paper as having indicated that they were intended for China, and that the Confederates bought and turned them from their original destination. We know that the French Government often adopts this small method of accomplishing its ends, and it may be that this paragraph of the Moniteur de l' Armes is printed with the design I have indicated. It is a least worth pointing out and watching.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALE.

BY PANNILL & SON, PETERSBURG. VA.

Valuable Land & Lots in Weldon, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 8th March next, at 12 o'clock,
M., we shall sell at auction, in front of our
store, the following valuable property in and adjoining the town of Weldon, N. C., belonging to
the heirs of Daniel Weldon, dec'd.
A lot of 10½ acres, bounded by the trace of the
old Canal Lock and the Roanoke river. On the

land some valuable mill sites may be had. A lot of 4 acres, bounded on the South by the R. N. Co's, basin, and on the North of the R.

A lot of 2I acres, above and adjoining the town of Weldon, and bounded on the South by the Canal, and on the North by the river. A lot of 12½ acres, South of the Canal.

Two other lets, of two acres each, adjoining the

A lot of 2234 acres, South of the town and between the Wilmington and R. & G. R. R.

An Island in the river, opposite the Western end of the Town, containing 9½ acres.

Also the following lets, viz: 8, 10, 14, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 48, 55, 58, 59 and 63.

A plot of the property can be seen at our office.

All the property is valuable and offers to capitalistic and offers to capitalistic and offers. alists a fine opportunity for investment. The immense water power at and adjacent to Welden, and the four long railroads which connect at that point, must, at no distant day, cause a large manutacturing city to spring up at that place.
PANNILL & SON, Auct'rs.

Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

Feb. 29, 1864. - 29-d7t.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864. THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are

due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the lst day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,

Treasury Department, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NTOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will centinue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66% cents

tion of five dollars can be funded only at 66% cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admeniah all

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed)

C. G. MEMMINGER,

Secretary of the Treasury.